



Science, Technology, Education and Health News from China

Number 114 – December 2013

Please note that the previous newsletters can be downloaded from the website of the Embassy of Switzerland in China: www.eda.admin.ch/beijing¹. To subscribe/unsubscribe or send us your comments, please send an email with the corresponding subject to chenchen.liu@eda.admin.ch.

Introduction

Story of the month presents China's performances on Chinese Academy of Science and Technology for Development's *Country Innovation Report 2012*. In science and technology, China's Chang'e-3 successfully conducted soft landing on the moon. Chinese ministry approves 4G licence. Chinese scientists upbeat on development of invisibility cloak. In education, China leads in university ranking for emerging countries. Students from Shanghai tops at global Program for International Student Assessment. Renin University Admission Office head detained in corruption probe.

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¹ Please click on the blue texts to activate the hyperlinks to either email addresses or related websites.



Story of the Month

CASTED Country Innovation Index 2012

China Academy of Science and Technology for Development CASTED published *Country Innovation Index 2012*² to evaluate innovation capacities of 40 countries that collectively count for 98% of the global R&D investment. The countries are ranked on the basis of five categories, each constituting several scoring factors³. China remains stable at 20th on the overall innovation index 2011, the same as last year.

The ranking showed only sluggish progress in China's innovation resource, which was ranked at 30th, with a slightly 9% higher scores from the last report. Despite consistently intensive government expenditure on R&D and the rising R&D fund/GDP ratio, some other "hard" indexes such as number of researchers (33th) and net entry rate of higher education (37th) did not pick up.

Knowledge creation is a category where China has been shining for years but an overview of each scoring factor reveals problems. Country Innovation Index 2012 ranked China at 24th, up by 5 places from the last ranking and up by 15 places since 2000. The general practice of publication and patent-driven evaluation system in academic field is a major facilitator to such dramatic breakthrough. China currently ranked 2nd in the number of invention patent applications filed per USD 100 million GDP, in the number of invention patents granted and in the overall number of SCI journals. But of course quantity doesn't equal to quality. The rather negative assessment of the average SCI per 1 million research input (30th) was evident to the criticism towards the questionable scientific value of the massive amount of papers that are produced in China, especially in domestic academic journals.

Private sector innovation did not gain too much ground either, despite the fact that China's high-technology industry value was ranked second globally. Private sector R&D investment/ industrial added value was climbing up between 2004 (16th) and 2008 (13th) before dropping to 21st in 2008 and remained till today which evidently showcased the low willingness of Chinese businesses to invest in research. The number of third party patent per 10'000 private sector researchers and the ratio of knowledge service sector in GDP stayed low (34th and 36th) with no sign of progress in the past 5 years, despite the government's repeated call for promoting private sector innovation and driving the growth of knowledge-intensive industry.

On the output side, China's innovation performance was viewed positively in general (5th), but several scoring factors still reveals the challenges China face in sustainable growth and economic restructuring. Although China showed significant progress in high-technology industry export volume by rising from 9th in 2000 to 1st since 2005 and remained at the top, the per capita GDP stayed at the bottom of the 40 countries (39th). On GDP output per unit energy consumption, a specific factor evaluating sustainability, China was consistently at the bottom five in the past decade.

On the category of institutional framework which is largely drawn from the *Global Competitiveness Report* by the World Economic Forum. The general assessment for China's macro-economic environment was still favourable (4th), access to VC investment and industry cluster development were only perceived medium (12th and 16th) while public private research partnership, IPR protection, antitrust policy and access to local research training and services remained low with little progress since 2005.

² Full report (in Chinese) available at: <http://www.most.cn/cxdc/cxcdcpjbg/201311/P020131129324630313870.pdf>

³ **Innovation Resources:** R&D/GDP, R&D personnel/ 10'000 people, higher education net entry rate, Net Readiness Index, R&D expenditure. **knowledge creation:** SCI/1 million research fund; publications per 10'000 R&D personnel, network users per hundred people, invention patent applications per USD 100 million GDP; number of invention patent granted. **Private sector innovation:** R&D investment / value-added of industry; third-party patent/10'000 enterprise researchers; high technology value-added industry/GDP; knowledge service value added industry/GDP; high-technology value added of industry. **Innovation performance:** comprehensive technology self-sufficient rate; GDP per capita; high technology industry export/ manufacturing industry export; GDP output/unit energy consumption; high technology export volume. **Institutional framework:** IPR protection; government regulations as a burden to private sector; macro economy; local access to research and training; anti-trust policy; relevance between employee income and efficiency; access of private sector innovation to VC; development of industry cluster; private-public research partnership; impacts of government procurement on technology innovation



News

1. China Leads in University Ranking for Emerging Countries

(People's Daily, 05-12-2013)

With half of the top 10 positions, China is confirmed as the strongest nation in the world's first ranking of universities in BRICS & Emerging Economies. China is home to almost half of the universities in the table – 44 out of 100.

According to the Times higher education BRICS and emerging economies rankings 2014, is published by the UK's authoritative magazine on Dec 5, Chinese mainland takes the top two places, four of the top 10, and 23 of the top 100 in the inaugural top 100 list, while Taiwan has 21 representatives, with National Taiwan University fourth overall.

"Among the 'BRICS', China's dominance should serve as testament to what can be achieved when a nation puts the development of outstanding research and higher education at the heart of its economic strategy" said Phil Baty, editor of the Times Higher Education rankings.

The success in the BRICS ranking bodes well for China's future development. Its top two universities, Peking and Tsinghua, already compete with the best in the developed world, making the top 50 in the World University Rankings 2013-14: this new table highlights how many more Chinese universities could be poised to join them.

"China has emerged as the strongest higher education nation among the emerging economies - it stands head and shoulders above the other 'BRICS' when it comes to nurturing world-class research universities." Phil Baty believes that the success comes as a result of clear political leadership and strong financial support for the academy, and should serve as a lesson for the rest of the world. However, the rankings should also serve as a warning to the other BRICS that they risk losing out in the global race if they do not put further effort and resources into developing their universities to compete with the very best, adds Baty.

Indian institutions make up 10 percent of the list, including nine top 50 places. Its representatives are led by Panjab University (joint 13th), the alma mater of Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. India's specialist institutes of technology take up its next six places, led by IIT Kharagpur (30th). Aligarh Muslim University is 50th and Jawaharlal Nehru University 57th.

Brazil's flagship institution, the University of São Paulo, just misses out on a top 10 position. It is followed by the State University of Campinas (24th), the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (joint 60th), and Unesp (87th), giving Brazil four top 100 institutions.

Russia has only two top 100 players, with Lomonosov Moscow State University 10th and St Petersburg State University 67th. This low representation is partly explained by the fact that some of Russia's strongest institutions are too specialized to be included: for example, the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology and the Moscow State Engineering Physics Institute both make the top 100 in the world in the physical sciences, but cannot be included in the BRICS list.

South Africa boasts the highest ranked university outside China, the University of Cape Town (3rd). The country has five top 100 representatives, with four in the top 50: in addition to Cape Town the universities of Witwatersrand (15th), Stellenbosch (21st) and KwaZulu Natal (45th). The University of Pretoria takes 78th position.

Turkey performs very well, challenging China's supremacy in the higher positions. It has seven universities in the top 100, including three in the top 10 and five in the top 20. Boğaziçi University takes 5th, followed by Istanbul Technical University in 7th and Middle East Technical University in 9th. Its top 20 representatives are completed by Bilkent University in 12th and Koç University in 20th.

The Times higher education BRICS and emerging economies rankings 2014 are based on the same tried



and tested range of 13 distinct and rigorous performance indicators used to create the world rankings, covering all aspects of the modern university's core missions: teaching, research, knowledge transfer and international outlook. It is the latest addition to a portfolio that has established Times Higher Education as the world's most respected and most-cited provider of comparative university performance data.

(<http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/203691/8474997.html>)

2. Why China's Not Gloating About Topping Global Test Results

(Wall Street Journal, 06-12-2013)

As the world questions how well China's education system serves its students, those within the country are coming down with their own criticism as well.

For the second time in a row, students from Shanghai scored No. 1 on a global education test conducted by the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The test, called the Program for International Student Assessment, is given to more than half a million 15- and 16-year-old students in 65 countries and cities—representing 80% of the world economy—every three years. Since Shanghai began participating in 2009, the city's students have outperformed their counterparts around the world on math, reading and science.

But China isn't gloating about the results.

Despite Shanghai's students beating out a mix of other countries and cities, the Chinese have been some of the most vocal in pointing out that the education system here is too rigid and overly focused on rote-memorization.

"This doesn't mean that China has the smartest students," one user of Weibo, China's Twitter-like microblogging service, said about the latest test results.

"We grew up learning like stuffed Peking ducks," said Joan Wang, 37, who grew up in Shanghai and now lives in the U.S. "China has contributed a lot of IT engineers to the U.S. but can't have one Steve Jobs of its own."

For years, China has been the world's biggest exporter of students. The number of its students studying overseas has been growing at more than 20% a year over the past few years, according to official estimates. While that growth is expected to stall—in part because of increasingly better options at home—most parents here still acknowledge the Western education system as superior.

Apart from criticism that China's school curriculum is overly focused on rote memorization, many parents have also pointed out that the intense competition the system creates comes at the detriment of meaningful learning.

In Shanghai, for example, many parents register their children for an advanced after-school program called Olympics math. The program's best students compete in the International Mathematical Olympiad, a competition for high school students that China dominates. Those who perform well enough earn extra points when they apply to schools in the country.

But some parents feel the additional math classes are too much a burden. "Olympics mathematics is very important here, my son was admitted to a good school because he has won many awards," said Anita Lan, whose son studies at the elite Shanghai World Foreign Language Middle School. "But I think it is a waste of time. I would rather he reads more books."

Last year, the government banned schools from basing their admission criteria on Olympic-style math programs, saying they were too burdensome for students.



The latest OECD tests showed students in Shanghai scoring ahead of their counterparts in Massachusetts—the highest-scoring U.S. state— by the equivalent of 2 ½ years of schooling, according to Andreas Schleicher, deputy director for education and skills at OECD.

China has given the OECD test to students only in Shanghai, Hong Kong and Macau because it doesn't yet have the "technical capacity" to administer the test nation-wide, says Mr. Schleicher. By 2015, the OECD aims to include four additional Chinese locations in its test—Beijing, as well as the provinces of Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Guangdong—and eventually, the whole country. Some have criticized China for having only a few select cities participate, saying it is doing so to give the world a better perception of its education system, but Mr. Schleicher said that's not the case.

He said the test is especially hard to implement across China because its format aims to measure advanced thinking skills and not knowledge of facts and figures—for example, the test's math section isn't made up of easily graded multiple-choice questions. Countries like the U.S. have been able to report students' scores nation-wide because they've built up a test administration system after many years, Mr. Schleicher said. When India participated in the test in 2009, only two regions, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh, were included because it would have been too difficult to implement the exam nation-wide, he added.

China's Ministry of Education is "very keen" to test students in other provinces and has shown interest in the test's methodology, given that its often-criticized college-entrance exam—the *gaokao*—is so rigid, he added.

It isn't clear whether including additional regions would decrease China's average score. Students from second-tier cities can often be more competitive in subjects like math because they need higher scores than students in Beijing and Shanghai to gain admittance to the country's top colleges.

(http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2013-12/05/content_17152557.htm)

3. **One Giant Leap for China as Chang'e-e Probe Makes Perfect Moon Landing**

(SCMP, 14-12-2013)

Amid a puff of lunar dust, Chang'e-3 touched down on the moon at 9.12pm yesterday, making China the third nation to land a craft on the celestial body.

Scientists erupted in cheers and some cried at the command centre in Beijing as a computerised display showed the probe had landed in a flat plain known as Sinus Iridum, Latin for Bay of Rainbows, an unvisited area in the moon's north.

Lan Xiaohui, designer of Chang'e-3's thrust engine, told CCTV "the landing was perfect".

The rover - called Yutu or Jade Rabbit - will this morning unlock from inside the lander and roll down rails to begin its three-month mission of taking photos, analysing rock samples and mapping the lunar subsurface with a ground-penetration radar. It also carries an ultraviolet telescope that is well positioned to observe distant celestial objects.

The Chang'e-3 began its approach from an orbit about 15 kilometres above the moon. The final descent was controlled with the main engine and 28 small thrusters, which took the craft from a speed of 1.7 kilometres per second to almost zero within a few minutes.

Instruments on board allowed the probe to analyse the landing area and make adjustments from 100 metres away.

Four metres above the surface, the engine was switched off, and the Chang'e-3 went into free fall. Upon touching down, the onboard camera snapped an image of its surroundings and sent it back to operators at the Beijing Aerospace Control Centre.



It was the first soft landing on the moon in nearly four decades. The US crashed three spacecraft before it succeeded with the technique, while the Soviet Union took 11 attempts. China hit the bull's eye on the first try.

Chinese space scientists and engineers were holding their breath throughout the lengthy process with fear that the force of impact on landing and the fine lunar dust might damage some critical electronic or mechanical parts.

Zhang Tingxin, chief commander of the rover system, told China Central Television that the separation was "smoother than expected". He gave the biggest credit to the automatic landing system on Chang'e, which found and landed the spacecraft on an almost entirely flat ground without any human intervention. "The landing vehicle was in a very good position. After the touch down, it was standing almost entirely vertically with only one or two degrees of tilt," he said.

Lan said he was most concerned about the final 30 metres, as the spacecraft searched for the best landing spot. But the engines did a "great job", he said.

Liu Jianjun, a lunar geologist with the National Astronomical Observatories, said the level area would be good for the rover's exploration. "We have seen few shadows on the photos sent back by the landing camera. The fewer shadows, the flatter the terrain and the better for the mission," he told CCTV.

Before touchdown, the probe hovered and scanned the landing area, and moved horizontally, to secure the safest spot. This procedure, to avoid any cracks or bumps, had not been used previously in a lunar landing and placed a high demand on rockets, sensors and software.

Wu Weiren, chief designer of the lunar exploration project, told Xinhua that Chang'e-3 had gone through the most challenging phase of the landing by itself, with "almost zero" human interference. "The biggest risk was that all the critical devices of this mission are newly developed, and there was uncertainty about the terrain of the landing zone," he said.

Dr Maurizio Falanga, director with the International Space Science Institute in Beijing, said China had used "challenging technology" in the mission that would win respect in international space communities. "The Chinese mission is a big step for China in space and an opportunity for international co-operation in the future," he said.

Dr Morris Jones, a space analyst based in Australia, said: "This mission should serve as a wake-up call to people who have ignored the Chinese space programme. Awareness of how much progress China has made in space flight is not as high on the global scale as it should be."

(<http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1380449/one-giant-leap-china-change-3-probe-makes-perfect-moon-landing>)

4. **4G Era Closer After Granting of Licenses**

(Global Times, 05-12-2013)

China's wait for 4G technology may soon be over, with the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) announcing on December 4th that the country's three telecom carriers had been granted 4G licenses based on the homegrown 4G TD-LTE technology.

China Mobile, China Unicom and China Telecom had recently applied for 4G TD-LTE licenses, and the MIIT said it granted the licenses in accordance with WTO principles.

China Unicom and China Telecom had both expressed a willingness to adopt a convergence of TD-LTE and rival standard LTE FDD technology.



The evolution and maturity of TD-LTE technology make it qualified for a commercial launch, while the granting of LTE FDD licenses will happen when the conditions are right, the MIIT said in the statement, without giving an exact time frame.

The MIIT announcement came roughly five years after the granting of 3G licenses in 2009. The ministry said 3G-related investment directly contributed 211 billion yuan (\$34.6 billion) to the country's GDP growth in the first three years after the commercial launch of the 3G network.

Though the 4G licenses will boost the overall economy and the telecom sector, it will also put China Mobile's two smaller rivals, China Unicom and China Telecom, under great pressure, industry analysts said.

The two smaller telecom operators will face growing challenges in retaining the high-end consumers they gained from China Mobile during the 3G era, Bryan Wang, vice president and principal analyst at Forrester Research, told the Global Times on December 4th. Also, as China Mobile has been the country's most active supporter of the homegrown TD-LTE standard, this can help it achieve dominance in the development and deployment of the technology. China Unicom has greatly benefited from its partnership with Apple in the era of 3G, but will face greater pressure during the transition to 4G, he said.

China Mobile's 4G investment will amount to 41.7 billion this year, and the number of TD-LTE base stations it plans to establish this year is around 200,000, information portal qq.com reported Wednesday, while also revealing that the company plans to expand its TD-LTE coverage to more than 300 cities nationwide. China Mobile is likely to have an edge over its rivals, Ma Jihua, a telecom analyst with Beijing Daojing Consultant Co, told the Global Times on Wednesday.

Adding to China Mobile's ammunition, the MIIT also announced that the company would be allowed into the country's market for fixed-line broadband.

Hong Kong-listed China Mobile saw its shares edge up by 0.90 percent after close of trading Wednesday. China Unicom and China Telecom saw their shares fall by 0.33 percent and 1.93 percent, respectively, on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange.

The three telecom carriers gave no comment on the licenses when contacted by the Global Times on Wednesday.

For most consumers, 4G technology - which is theoretically capable of offering download speeds of up to 100 megabits per second, nearly 10 times the rate delivered by the 3G network - is an exciting prospect.

Zhang Qian, a China Mobile subscriber in Beijing, who has seldom used 3G services due to the carrier's relatively poor 3G performance, told the Global Times that she hopes to try China Mobile's TD-LTE services when they are launched. Recent media reports saying that Apple is close to a deal to offer TD-LTE-compatible iPhone models in partnership with China Mobile have further heightened Zhang's expectations.

Both Wang and Ma forecast a substantial cut in charges for data usage after the commercial launch of 4G services, which may help spur the popularity of 4G smartphones. The use of 4G technology requires smartphones running the 4G standard, and currently only a few models support the technology.

Shipments of smartphones supporting 4G technology are expected to hit 120 million units in China in 2014, when the country's total smartphone shipments are expected to exceed 450 million, said a research report released in September by US-based market research firm IDC.

(<http://www.globaltimes.cn/content/829970.shtml#.UqAjQ418s7A>)



5. Top Renmin University Official Detained in Corruption Probe

(SCMP, 27-11-2013)

A senior staff member at Beijing's prestigious Renmin University is being investigated for corruption after being detained while trying to flee the country.

Legal Evening News, a Beijing newspaper, quoted Wang Jian, secretary of the university's disciplinary committee, as saying that Cai Rongsheng, head of the student admissions office, was intercepted by Shenzhen customs.

But he did not confirm online postings claiming that Cai was using a fake passport and was implicated in a scandal involving hundreds of millions of yuan.

Another university staff member, Hu Juan, executive dean of the School of Education, had been sacked and was also under investigation, the report said. Hu, 41, was secretary to the former president of the university, Ji Baocheng, before she was promoted to senior teaching and management posts.

A spokesman from the university's information office confirmed that the party's graft watchdog had been investigating Cai since last week, but it did not give further details.

It is unclear whether the report is linked to an audit by an inspection team of the Communist Party's Central Discipline Inspection Commission in the summer. The auditors found "weaknesses in the autonomous enrolment of students and other aspects", according to a summary report by the graft watchdog.

There were also criticisms of the administration of the payrolls of leading cadres, lax management over overseas trips, banquets and gifts. Chen Jiwa, head of the auditing team, was quoted as saying that the team had "received complaints about the problems with some cadre members" at the university.

Renmin University is among those that were given a quota to recruit students through its own examinations and assessments, instead of through the national university entrance system. Such quota systems have long been criticised as a potential hotbed for corruption.

Zhang Keyun, a professor of economics at the university, wrote in his blog that he had raised the problem of such malpractices with Ji two years ago. "In a few days, the media will report on them," he wrote, referring to Cai, Hu and Ji. "[The media] will tell you that my judgment two years ago was correct."

Ji, 68, was president for 11 years before retiring.

(<http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1367381/top-renmin-university-official-detained-corruption-probe>)

6. Chinese Scientists Upbeat on Development of Invisibility Cloak

(SCMP, 09-12-2013)

Mainland scientists are increasingly confident of developing the world's first invisibility cloak, using technology to hide objects from view and make them "disappear".

The central government has funded at least 40 research teams over the past three years to develop the idea, which until now has largely been the stuff of science fiction and fantasy novels like the Harry Potter series.

The technology would have obvious military uses such as developing stealth aircraft, but Beijing believes the research could lead to wider technological breakthroughs with broader uses, scientists involved in the



research said. The teams involved include researchers at Tsinghua University and the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The main approaches are developing materials that guide light away from an object, creating electromagnetic fields to bend light away from what one is trying to hide and copying nature to make hi-tech camouflage materials.

A team led by Professor Chen Hongsheng at Zhejiang University released a video last month demonstrating a device that made fish invisible. The same technology also apparently made a cat "disappear". The device was made of a hexagonal array of glass-like panels, which obscure the object from view by bending light around it.

Other mainland teams have made similar breakthroughs. Many other top universities and research institutes are also involved in invisibility studies in China. They include Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing Institute of Technology, Xian Jiaotong University, Harbin Institute of Technology, Tsinghua University and the University of Electronic Science and Technology of China.

Some researchers declined SCMP's request for an interview due to the military sensitivity of their research. A team at the Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics, for instance, was funded by the National Natural Science Foundation of China to develop "full invisibility" technology and material for hypersonic jets similar to NASA's X-43A scramjet.

The hypersonic vehicle could be used to delivered nuclear warheads around the globe with speed at least five times faster than sound. "We are invisible people studying invisible technology," said a researcher involved in the project.

Professor Ma Yungui, an optical engineering specialist at Zhejiang University, said his team would soon announce their latest finding: a device that stops objects being detected by heat sensors or metal detectors. Ma's device is as large as a matchbox, but it could be increased in size to allow weapons to pass through security checkpoints. Another potential application is to stop agents or troops moving at night being caught by infrared cameras. "Many people have asked me if the technology can be applied on fighter jets so they can get heat-seeking missiles off their tail. Well, we may work on that," he said.

Ma said a useable and practical invisibility cloak might still be decades away as it needed super-materials that could not be produced with current technology, but the central government was still pouring funds into research because the theoretical knowledge gained could produce many potential spin-offs. Ma said his team had received funding from the government to develop an invisibility cloak and their device was a byproduct of their research.

"I went to an international forum on invisibility studies in Paris last year and found that at least a third of the researchers came from mainland China. It is challenging to get a research grant no matter what the subject is, but the government's support on fundamental frontier research such as invisibility study is strong and increasing."

Ma said China had caught up with the traditional leaders in the field, such as the United States and Europe. "I think we have about a 40 per cent chance of making the world's first invisibility cloak," he said.

One of the reasons he is so confident is because so many of the world's experts on invisibility technology are Chinese, and also there was extensive collaboration within the Chinese scientific community, he said. Professor Wang Guoping, of the physics department at Wuhan University in Hubei province, who is also researching the invisibility cloak, agreed Chinese scientists now have the edge in developing the technology.

Mainland scientists were not as good at proposing groundbreaking theories but were excellent at working hard on laboratory research to refine the technology and the materials needed, he said.



"The competition is no longer about the theory, but the materials. Chinese scientists have a natural advantage there," Wang said. "Chinese scientists are gaining the lead not only on the invisibility cloak, but in many fields of advanced research."

(<http://www.scmp.com/news/china/article/1376652/chinese-scientists-upbeat-development-invisibility-cloak>)

Events (January 2014 – February 2014)

Science, Technology and Education-related Events in China

International Conference on Management, Education and Social Science

Date: January 16th to 17th

Place: Beijing

Contact: <http://www.icmess.org/>

International Conference on Computer, Communications and Information Technology

Date: January 16th to 17th

Place: Beijing

Contact: <http://www.ccit-conf.org/>

International Conference on Mechanical, Electronics and Computer Engineering

Date: January 24th to 26th

Place: Sanya

Contact: <http://www.cmece.net/>

2014 Asia-Pacific Conference on Life Science and Engineering

Date: February 21st to 23rd

Place: Sanya

Contact: <http://www.apclse.org/>

2014 International Conference on Electronics Engineering and Power Engineering

Date: February 26th to 28th

Place: Kunming

Contact: <http://www.ceepe.net/>

4th Annual Pharma R&D Asia Congress

Date: February 27th to 28th

Place: Shanghai

Contact: <http://www.pharmaworldasia-congress.com/>

Swiss-related S&T, Education and Health Events and Announcement

Sino-Swiss Vocational- Professional Education Training Workshop

Date: January 9th

Place: Shanghai

Contact: swissnex China

Annual SAF International Education Symposium

Date: January 10th

Place: Shanghai

Contact: swissnex China

Swissnex Annual Chinese New Year Gathering

Date: January 16th

Place: Shanghai

Contact: swissnex China